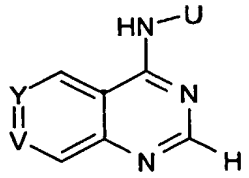
CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor.

2. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

3. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



(I)

or a salt, solvate, physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR^1 and V is N;
or Y is CR^1 and V is CR^2;

R^1 represents a group $CH_3SO_2CH_2CH_2NHCH_2$-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy groups;

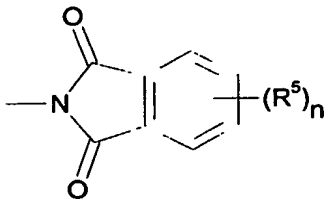
R^2 is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylamino and di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R^3 group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R^4 group;

R^3 is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R^3 represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R^3 represents a group of formula

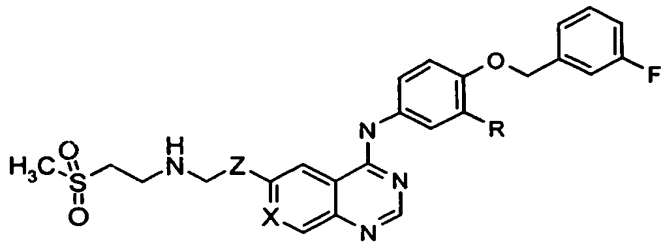


wherein each R^5 is independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R^4 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino, C_{1-4} alkylthio, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkanoylamino, N-(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

4. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):

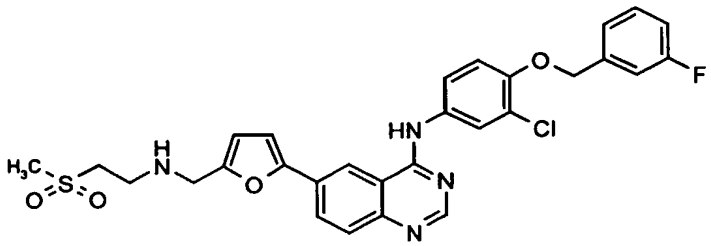


(II)

and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH , N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

5. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):



(III)

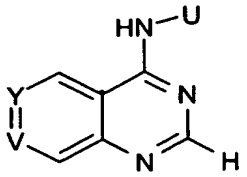
and salts or solvates thereof; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

6. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor.

7. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

8. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR^1 and V is N;
or Y is CR^1 and V is CR^2;

R^1 represents a group $CH_3SO_2CH_2CH_2NHCH_2$-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy groups;

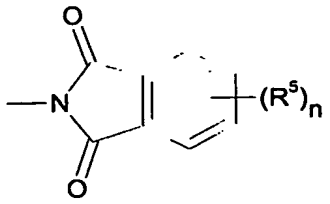
R^2 is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylamino and di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R^3 group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R^4 group;

R^3 is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R^3 represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R^3 represents a group of formula

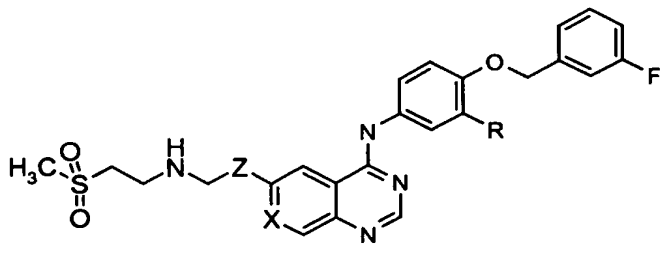


wherein each R^5 is independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R^4 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino, C_{1-4} alkylthio, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkanoylamino, N-(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

9. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):

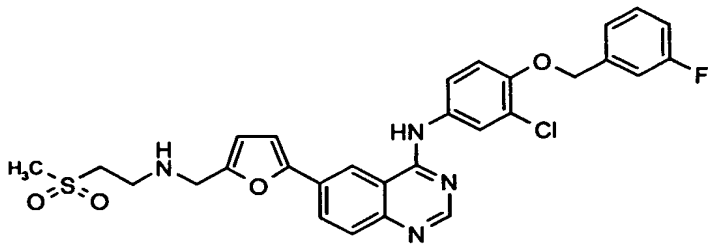


(II)

and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH , N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

10. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):



(III)

and salts or solvates thereof; and
(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

11. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor for use in therapy.

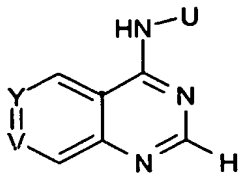
12. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor for use in therapy.

13. Use of a cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.

14. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an EGFR/erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor useful in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.

15. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

16. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



(I)

or a salt, solvate, physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR^1 and V is N;
or Y is CR^1 and V is CR^2;

R^1 represents a group $CH_3SO_2CH_2CH_2NHCH_2$-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy groups;

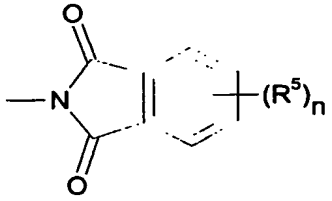
R^2 is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylamino and di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R^3 group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R^4 group;

R^3 is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R^3 represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R^3 represents a group of formula

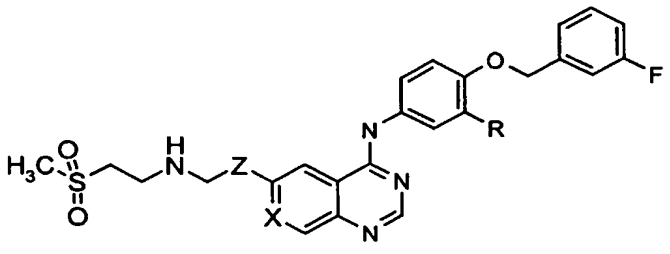


wherein each R^5 is independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R^4 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino, C_{1-4} alkylthio, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkanoylamino, N-(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

17. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):

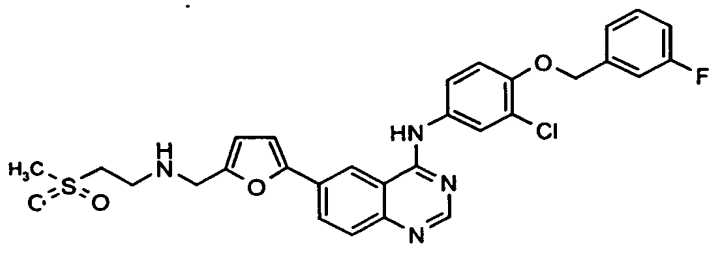


(II)

and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH , N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

18. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):

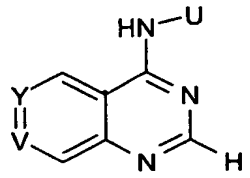


(III)

and salts or solvates thereof; and
(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

19. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

20. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR^1 and V is N;
or Y is CR^1 and V is CR^2;

R^1 represents a group $CH_3SO_2CH_2CH_2NHCH_2$-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy groups;

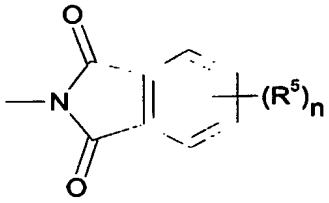
R^2 is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkylamino and di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R^3 group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R^4 group;

R^3 is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R^3 represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R^3 represents a group of formula

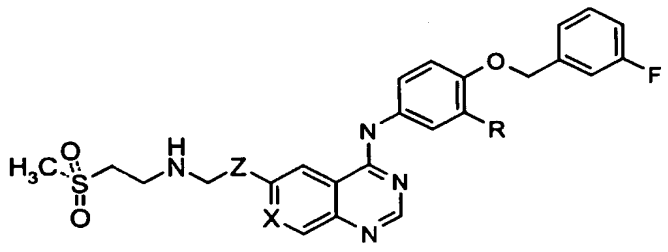


wherein each R^5 is independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R^4 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di[C_{1-4} alkyl]amino, C_{1-4} alkylthio, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkanoylamino, N-(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C_{1-4} alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

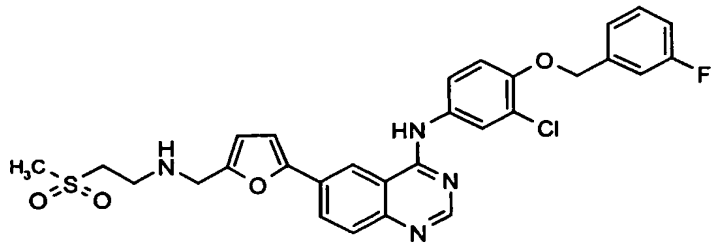
21. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):



(II)

and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH , N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and
(ii) a bRaf-1 inhibitor.

22. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):



(III)

and salts or solvates thereof; and
(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

23. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor for use in therapy.

24. Use of a cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an EGFR/erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.